

SHEEP OWNERS NEED DOG LAW

Interests Suffer Large Annual
Loss Because of Ravages
of Common Curs

LICENSE AND TAXATION

Tennessee is ideally located for the
Production of Early Lambs—Cheap
to Raise, as They Live Largely on
Waste.

(By R. M. Murphy, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

The sheep interests of the state are
sadly in need of an effective Dog Law.
Tennessee is ideally located for the
production of early lambs, and but for
the ravages of the common cur, the
number of sheep now in the state
would be double in the next five years.
Sheep, with the dog out of the way,
are our most profitable live stock.
They live largely upon things that
usually go to waste. Every farm
should have a small flock to utilize
surplus pastures, weeds, etc. A good
breeding ewe, costing \$5, will live on
what she can pick up and produce a
lamb, and frequently two, worth \$8
each the first of each June.

Our present legislature should pass
such a law. Following is given an out-
line embodying the essential features
of all the dog laws now in force in the
different states:

Taxation of Dogs.

1. State to license and tax all dogs
six months of age or over which are
not licensed and taxed by cities or in-
corporated villages.

2. All licensed dogs to be taxed as
follows:

One male..... \$1.50
Each additional male..... 3.00
One female..... 3.00
Each additional female..... 5.00
Kennel licenses to be issued with
restrictions. (See Kennel License
Law of State of Connecticut.)

3. Counties or townships should be
empowered to levy additional taxes on
dogs should it be deemed necessary.

Issuing License, Payment of Tax and Identification of Dogs.

1. All dogs six months of age or
over to be reported by owner to proper
county official for licensing. Owner
shall also be responsible for relicensing
dogs at end of year.

2. All taxes to be paid by owner to
proper county official at time of
licensing.

3. All dogs to wear collar showing
owner's name and having attached a
metal plate bearing license number
and date and place of issue of license.

Handling of Sheep-Killing Dogs.

1. Dogs may be killed by any one.
(a) When caught chasing or killing a
sheep. (b) When caught off owner's
premises, unattended and without a
collar bearing license number.

2. A reward of \$15 to be offered by
proper county official to any one
identifying sheep-killing dog. (Money
for payment of reward to be taken
from funds accumulating from dog
taxes.)

3. Dogs must be ordered killed by
authorized official when proved to be
sheep killers.

Compensation to Sheep owner for Injured or Killed.

1. Authorized county official to pay
owners of sheep injured or killed, the
full value of damage done, from the
funds accumulating from dog taxes.
Should such funds be insufficient to
pay all damages in full, other funds to
be made available for this purpose.
But should such funds accumulate in
excess of amount required to pay dam-
ages, the same to be available for some
public service after three years' time.

2. Counties should have power to
proceed against dog owners to regain
all money paid out for injuries to
sheep.

HOW ONE FARMER IS INCREAS- ING HIS BEEF CATTLE PROFITS.

(By R. M. Murphy, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Butter fat is worth about thirty
cents per pound. One beef cattle
raiser in East Tennessee appreciating
this fact, and also the fact that his
baby calves do as well on skim milk
fresh from the separator as when
sucking their dams, has taken to milking
his cows, separating the cream
from the milk, and shipping it to the
nearby creamery. Three pounds of
cream will easily replace one pound of
butter fat in the calf's ration, at a cost
of only four cents instead of thirty.
Is this twenty-six cents worth the trouble?
Suppose his cows produce on the
average only one hundred and fifty
pounds of butter fat in a year, or one-
half pound of fat per day for ten
months. This, at thirty cents per
pound, means forty-five dollars per
cow, or enough to pay for her feed and
care, leaving her calf clear profit.

This man does not live near the
railroad either. The produce merchant
makes regular trips through the coun-
try gathering up butter and eggs, and
now instead of selling him the surplus
butter at fifteen cents per pound, he
gives him ten cents per can for haul-
ing the cream to the railway station
and returning the can. Now instead
of selling a product which winds up in
the oleomargarine factory, even though
it may leave home in good condition,
his cream is manufactured into first
class butter in the creamery forty
miles away, and he gets paid for a
first class product.

WINTERING BEEF CATTLE

Young Cattle Should Not Go
Through Winter in the
Stalk Fields

REMEDY THE WASTEFUL HABIT

Practice of Pasturing Stalk Fields
Will Become Less Common Every
Year—Feed Enough To Keep Cattle
in a Vigorous Condition—Can Not
Endure Bad Weather.

(R. M. Murphy, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Young cattle should not be forced to
go through the winter in the stalk
fields or around the straw stack with-
out some additional feed. The aver-
age animal loses about one hundred
pounds in weight during this period
with such treatment, and this, at present
prices, in a herd of fifty head,
means a loss of \$400 to \$500. Such a
wasteful practice should be remedied,
since by feeding one and one-half to
two pounds of cottonseed meal per
head a day in addition to the straw
and cornstalks, their weight may be
maintained.

Gains can be made so much more
cheaply on grass than in any other
way, that it is doubtless never profit-
able to feed more than is sufficient to
maintain their weight through the winter,
but they should be fed enough to
keep them in a vigorous condition.
Often animals become so run down
in condition that they cannot endure
the bad weather, and serious losses
occur.

The practice of pasturing stalk
fields will become less common every
year, because of serious loss from
corn stalk disease. The best farmers
realize that they must get the corn
crop off the land so that they can sow
a cover crop to protect the land from
washing, and further that the tramp-
ing of the fields by cattle during wet
weather is very injurious.

The most economic method of
preserving the corn crop is by put-
ting it in the silo, and this method is
being adopted very rapidly. Where
the silo is not available, the next best
practice is to cut and shock the entire
crop so that the land may be sown to
a cover crop. If no room for storage
is available, the shocks may be left in
the field until they are needed, and
may then be drawn out and fed on
poor hill-sides to good advantage.
In a great many communities this
shocked corn is now shredded and
stored away for winter use. This
reduces it to a condition much more
easily handled.

The cheapest ration for winter is
twenty pounds of silage and one and
one-half pounds of cottonseed meal,
per head a day. If silage is not avail-
able, feed in its stead about twenty
pounds of oat straw, corn stover, cot-
tonseed hulls, or rough hay, either of
which is more than twice as expensive
as silage. If the price of cottonseed
products continues low, cottonseed
hulls may be used to much better ad-
vantage this winter than usually.

THE TIME WHEN TO ACT

To Keep the Corn Crop on the Farm
Is Important in Tennessee.

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

There is never a better time to talk
and think about what we ought to
have than when we haven't it.

We haven't a first class pasture for
pigs now, and we ought to have it.
We need it as much as anything else
on the farm if we have pigs, and every
farm ought to have pigs. If by any
chance a real pasture, one that has
made a good growth, thick and well
sodded over, can be found in the
neighborhood, it will be well worth
while to visit that place and congrat-
ulate the owner and ask him how he
got it, and see what you are missing.
Every bushel of corn contains twenty-
five cents worth of nitrogen, phos-
phorus and potash. These things
are necessary to grow corn, because
corn is made out of them. We haven't
an unlimited supply on the farm, and
that can be exhausted. It has been
greatly reduced on many farms already.

It is just as important to make plans
for saving the plant food supply of
the soil, as it is to think about how
we are going to replace it when it is
gone. The best way to save it is to
feed the crops which it has produced,
to animals. Corn is the chief crop in
Tennessee. Hogs make better use of
corn than any other animals, provided
it is fed on pastures which furnish an
abundance of green feed.

Corn cannot be fed at a profit with-
out such pasture, but hogs will return
from one to one and one-half dollars
for every bushel of corn fed with the
pasture. Above all the hogs will re-
turn eight dollars' worth of corn fed
on the land. There are numerous
cases to be found where hogs
have returned a clear profit of twenty-
five to thirty-five dollars per acre.
Pork has been produced on pasture
and corn, at four cents per pound, or
even less, and sold at eight cents.

To keep the corn crop on the farm
is important in Tennessee. To grow
pastures for hogs is to make it possi-
ble and profitable. To fail to grow
pastures is to make it impossible and
unprofitable.

CATTLE FEEDING IS PROFITABLE

Summary of Results Obtained
By a Tennessee Feeder
Last Winter

ON GOOD BLUE GRASS PASTURE

These Steers Picked Up Through the
Country During September and Oc-
tober—A Few Interesting Facts and
Figures for the Benefit of the Ten-
nessee Stock Raiser.

(By R. M. Murphy, Division of Extension,
University of Tennessee.)

Following is a summary of the re-
sults obtained by a Tennessee feeder
last winter with a bunch of ninety
half-bred, or better, Angus and Short-
horn steers, under average conditions.
These steers were picked up through
the country during September and Oc-
tober, 1913, and weighed, October 1st,
a total of 81,770 pounds, and cost
6.20 per hundred, or \$56.38 per head.
They were run on good blue-grass pas-
ture until December 4th, and were then
put on a ration of shocked sorghum
and about two pounds of cottonseed
meal per head a day. By January 14th
the supply of sorghum was exhausted
and silage was substituted, with an
increase in the amount of cottonseed
meal to about three pounds per head
a day. During the fall and winter the
steers had access to seventy acres of
cornstalks and a wheat straw stock,
and were allowed to run on a pasture
of crimson clover and rye part of the
time. On May 11th the silage was dis-
continued, and they were then kept on
the rye and crimson clover, and oc-
casionally in blue-grass pasture, until
May 1st, after which time they were
kept on blue-grass until July 4th. After
July 4th they were kept on red clover
pasture until sold, July 13th. During
the latter part of the silage-feeding
period they were fed about 315 bush-
els of ear corn, also ten tons of oat
straw, and about four tons of rough
hay. On July 13th they weighed 111,
030 pounds, an average of 1,233 pounds,
or a gain of 324½ pounds per steer.
They were shipped to Louisville, July
24th, and, after three days on the
road, weighed 108,110 pounds, or a loss
of 32 pounds per steer. Eighty-four of
them sold for 8.15 per hundred, and
the remaining six for \$7.25 per hun-
dred.

Below is given a summary of the
complete operations:

Expenditures.	
To 90 steers, 81,770 pounds,	
at \$6.20 cwt.....	\$5,047.20
To 51 tons sorghum at \$2 per	
ton	102.00
To 165 tons silage, at \$2 per	
ton	330.00
To 10 tons cottonseed meal,	
at \$30 per ton.....	300.00
To 315 bu. corn, at 80¢ per bu.	
.....	252.00
To 13 tons oat straw, at \$8	
per ton	104.00
To 4 tons hay (unsalable), at	
\$10 per ton	40.00
To pasture for 4 months, at	
\$1.50 per month	540.00
To labor	100.00
To Freight to Sevierville....	312.25
Total	\$7,127.45

Receipts.	
To 90 steers, 108,770 pounds,	
at \$8.12 cwt.....	\$8,737.45
Net profit, \$1,590.04.	

This not only gave a handsome
profit on the investment, but it left on
the farm the manure from these
steers, with the additional value of
the cottonseed meal bought, which
may be placed at \$25 per ton after it
has passed through the animal, or, in
this case, the ten tons at \$250. This
is an excellent example of the oppor-
tunity offered for feeding beef cattle
in the state at present.

Constipation and Indigestion.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets
and must say they are the best I have
ever used for constipation and indiges-
tion. My wife also used them for in-
digestion and they did her good." writes
Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by all dealers. adv. 9-1

If You Have a Printing Want

WE WANT TO KNOW
WHAT IT IS

Putting out good printing
is our business, and when
we say good printing we
don't mean fair, but the
best obtainable. If you
are "from Missouri" give
us a trial and we will

Show You

Ask any Patron of Our Job Department—

- ¶ If the quality of the stock used
is satisfactory—
- ¶ If our designing is appropriate,
attractive, well executed—
- ¶ If our deliveries are prompt—

—in fact, we court any sort of investigation of the product of this de-
partment—as to quality, service, price, or any thing else which makes
the satisfaction of our patrons a certainty. Our equipment is the larg-
est, most up-to-date in this section of the state outside of the large cities
and is capable of turning out a finished product equal to that of any
printing establishment anywhere. And the prices will be found lower,
quality considered, than any competing plant in this territory will
quote. Give us a chance to bid on your next order and let us prove
our claims. No job is too large for us to undertake, nor too small to
merit careful execution. Look thru
your supply of stationery NOW and
see if some important form is not
about out—and get in touch with us.

Letter Heads Special Blanks
Note Heads Shipping Tags
Bill Heads Pamphlets
Statements Circulars
Envelopes Catalogs
Cotton Account-of-Sale Blanks
Cotton Shipping Tickets
Ginners' Receipt Books, Etc.

...The...
Fayette Falcon
Somerville, Tenn.



will occupy your entire
time when you become a
regular advertiser in THIS
PAPER. Unless you have
an antipathy for labor of
this kind, call us up and
we'll be glad to come and
talk over our proposition.

A Medicine Chest For 25c.

In this chest you have an excellent
remedy for Toothache, Bruises, Sprains,
Stiff Neck, Backache, Neuralgia, Rheu-
matism and for most emergencies. One
25c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment does it
all—this because these ailments are
symptoms, not diseases, and are caused
by congestion and inflammation. If you
doubt, ask those who use Sloan's Lin-
iment, or better still, buy a 25c. bottle
and prove it. All Druggists.

To the Creditors of Eliza Melton, Deceased.

By order of the Clerk of the County
Court of Fayette county, notice is here-
by given to all persons having claims
against the estate of Eliza Melton, de-
ceased, to appear and file the same
with the Clerk of said Court, authen-
ticated in the manner prescribed by law,
on or before the 1st day of January,
1916.

The insolvency of said estate having
been suggested, any claim not filed on
or before said day, will be forever
barred, both in law and equity. This
August 12th, 1915.

J. W. BOYD, Executor of the will
of Eliza Melton, deceased. 9-3

To The Creditors of R. L. Day, Deceased:

The undersigned, having suggested
to the Clerk of the County Court of
Fayette County, Tennessee, the in-
solventy of the estate of R. L. Day,
deceased, pursuant to an order of said
Court, hereby gives notice to the credi-
tors of said estate to file their claims
with the said Clerk, properly authen-
ticated as required by law, on, or before,
the 1st day of January, 1916, or the
same will be barred.

This August 3rd, 1915.
H. C. MOORMAN, Administrator
of the estate of R. L. Day, Dec'd.

A Carload of Ford Cars

An entire carload of Ford Automobiles are now on dis-
play at my garage. The 1915 prices are as follows:

RUNABOUT..... \$415.00
TOURING CAR..... \$465.00

**Electrical Wiring :: General Plumbing
Automobile Repairing**

All Plumbing Fixtures May be Seen at my Shop
Lavatories, Bath Tubs, Sanitary Closets, Automobile
Accessories, Underground Water Systems, Private
Lighting Systems, Deep Well Works, Range Boilers, &c

**CHAS. A. OLIVER, Somerville,
Tenn.**

Bad Cold Quickly Broken Up

Mrs. Martha Wilcox, Gowanda, N. Y.
writes: "I first used Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy about eight years ago.
At that time I had a hard cold and
coughed most of the time. It proved to
be just what I needed. It broke up
the cold in a few days, and the cough
entirely disappeared. I have told many
of my friends of the good I received
through using this medicine, and all
who have used it speak of it in the
highest terms." For sale by all dealers.

PATENTS

TRADE-MARKS and copyrights obtained for the
inventor. Send model, sketches or photos and brief
description for FREE SEARCH and report on
patentability. 30 years experience.
Send Stamp for NEW BOOKLET,
full of patent information. It will help you
decide if you can patent. Write today.
D. SWIFT & CO.,
PATENT LAWYERS
303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.